

June 29, 1929

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... new record for seaplanes

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▲ ▲ WHAT THEY SAY

ABOUT THE ROBIN

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I believe the Robin turns up and flies hands off better and with less attention than any airplane I have ever flown. If anybody wants to know about the Robin "ASK US."

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The Robin maneuvers easily. Its operation is part of standard instruction at any Curtiss flying school. In the pilot's closed cabin construction can be carried on in a normal way making instruction doubly effective.



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A BULLET WHIZZES THROUGH THE AIR



AND LANDS SAFELY ON

Goodrich
Silvertown Tires

"SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT—these are the features flying America wants today," says Don Alexander, President of the Alexander Aircraft Co., Denver, Colo., makers of the revolutionary new English Bullet monoplane.

And these are the features that are built into Goodrich Airplane tires chosen by Bullet Manufacturers as standard equipment on both their monoplanes and biplanes.

The "split second" Silvertown tire is light of weight, but strong of construction. Such famous pilots as Lindbergh, Chamberlain, Goebel, Brock and Bolles, Knapp and Smith,

and Hawkes launched forth and made new records on Goodrich "split second" Silvertowns.

Is it any wonder then that monoplane men to Silvertown as standard equipment in launching their own new planes?

Over 45% of the aircraft exhibited at the second All American Aircraft Show at Detroit, April 6th to 14th, were demonstrated on Goodrich Silvertown Airplane Tires!

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Established 1878, Akron, Ohio. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif. In Canada, Canadian Goodrich Co., Kingston, Ontario.

By now Phil's Post at the rate of 111 miles per hour were four people and a dog, with baggage for all five, in this new English Bullet plane... in a safe landing, of course... on Goodrich Silvertown tires.



Three Goodrich Silvertown biplanes. First-Place finish in 1928. Second-Place in 1929.

WING TO WING •
WITH AVIATION

Goodrich has stepped out in field in aviation. The make of the heavier than air craft is the area of concern. There Goodrich has placed... there Goodrich has helped with complete history. And there Goodrich flies with the leaders.

Goodrich Rubber for
Airplanes

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Know these *Monocoupe* Facts Ninety Percent of American light planes in 1928 were— **Monocoupes**

More Monocoupes sold during first year of production than any other commercial plane in history of the industry. Service Stations in over a hundred airports.

Out of the large number of Monocoupes in service in 1928, the majority in hands of amateurs, there were fewer fatal accidents than sustained by the few well known multi-engine planes in service which were piloted by men of long experience.

Monocoupe have never failed to win prize money in any race meet although they were always matched against motors of approximately twice the horsepower at issue.

No commercial airplane is subjected to the vigorous testing given the Monocoupe. There has never been a structural failure.

It is not only approved by the Department of Commerce but all materials and workmanship viewed by a government inspector on duty at all times.

Inspection time before sale has proven materially less.

A new standard of uniformity and interchangeability of parts. The Monocoupe is one of the very few planes sold with a guarantee that includes the plane and motor on a single unit.

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You will be delighted and surprised by many of its unique features—plywood covered wings—the detachable power plant case—the handrail and one little detail that mark it at once as an outstanding design built by an organization that believes in quality and knows how to produce it.



KNOLL
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
WICHITA, KANSAS



AP-370242

THANK YOU for watching AVIATION

THE FORD PLANE IS INHERENTLY STABLE

Some things about a plane you can't put down in figures. Stability is one of these. Specifications on speed, load, climb—some of these indicate stability . . . one of the first things you feel for when you try out a ship.

The Ford tri-motor transport is inherently stable. In rough air it takes care of itself to a great extent. Watch how it holds its head, once a man is set, with an tendency to increase or decrease the angle. Yet it responds instantly to any control.

It has sufficient stability to take the fatigue out of a long leg. It relieves the pilot of much of the mechanics of flying and also lets him devote himself to other things where experience and skill count.

But all pilots of Ford planes must be *own* fully qualified by ability and character to assume responsibility for the property and lives in their charge. Pilots of Ford planes are given flying experience, continued and approved by our operations department before Ford planes, no matter who owns them, can be permitted to go out with them at the controls.

For complete information on any phase of Ford aviation activity, for prices, specifications and details of Ford planes, write direct to The Stout Metal Airplane Company, Division of Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan.

FORD TRI-MOTOR S-AT

Span 77 ft. 39 in. Maximum speed, 190 M.P.H. Minimum radius of action (standard equipped) 5 to 6 hours. Climb, 10,000 to 20,000 ft. Weight empty, 7620 lbs. Disposable load, 5000 lbs. Power load, 3 engines, 30.25 H.P. per H.P. 2 engines, 15.42. Cabin accommodates 13 passengers, pilot and mechanic. Construction: all-metal throughout, exposed surfaces Alclad alloy. Power: 3 Pratt & Whitney Wasp, rating 2275 H.P. Price, complete with standard equipment including instruments, seats, toilet, etc., \$75,000. (Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.)



One of a fleet of Ford Model 3-AT planes delivered to Transcontinental Air Transport Company

THANK YOU for watching AVIATION

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July 16-27
1929

The greatest and most up-to-date display of aircraft ever assembled under one roof.

Come and inspect at close quarters all the latest aircraft.

A vast array of machines and engines—British, German, etc.—are on exhibition.

You can view at leisure, land planes, seaplanes and flying boats. Engines ranging from 1,000 H.P. to 60 H.P.

Aeroplanes from the small private machine to the great triple-engined passenger carrying craft—from the single-seat fighter to the giant bombing machine.

Many new aircraft secret machines, just released by the Air Ministry will be displayed for the first time at this exhibition.

Don't forget the R.A.F. Display at Hendon, Saturday, July 13—three days before the opening of Olympia.

Something new on the map of the world

"Mobiloil Bay"

... so named by Capt. Wilkins in appreciation of Mobiloil performance in first Antarctic flight ever made.

Shortly after taking off on the first flight ever made over the icy waters of Antarctica, Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins made the following entry in his flight diary:

"Just several cent. of smooth, rippled indicate time to new coast, naming it Mobiloil Bay in recognition of excellent service rendered to aviation and to our expedition by Mobiloil."

Three other famous pilot pens tribute to the oil which has contributed to the success of daring exploits ever since the very beginning of aviation history. Among other great names associated with Mobiloil performance are The Wright Brothers, Curtiss, Douglas, Byrd, Gorbett, Lindbergh and Earhart.



and something new in aviation
"Double-Range" Mobiloil Aero H

Now, the Mobiloil engineers have perfected a new oil, made especially for aircraft engines—and better than the famous stock Mobiloil used in so many famous flights—scientifically improved for the job it has to do.

The "double-range" feature of the new Mobiloil Aero H means long and constant under severe heat and operating conditions combined with easy starting and exceptional fluidity at low temperatures. Other definite advantages are: Less carbon deposits, freedom from gumming, and an amazing reduction in oil consumption.

This new "double-range" Mobiloil Aero H is now on sale in, or conveniently near, every airport in the country. Prove its performance in your own engine.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery



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AERO H



Amazing Stability Through Slotted Joining of Ailerons

THIS illustration, reproduced from an actual photograph, gives you an accurate view of Command-Air's individual aileron design—a vital factor in achieving the amazing stability of the plane. Ailerons are attached by slotted joining to the lower wings only, in accordance with the advanced engineering principles embodied throughout Command-Air's construction, and provide positive control at stall speed either in the air or when landing. This most feature also enables the pilot to make even the steep-

est banks with very slight movement of the stick.

Striking proof of Command-Air's incomparable stability is afforded when the pilot leaves the cockpit during the flight and rides the fastage "nose hook", while the plane flies on under perfect



self control. This is in no sense a stunt, but merely a practical demonstration that complete control of each Command-Air plane is assured through correct engineering.

Command-Air's superiority of design and construction commands the confidence of trained pilots, student fliers, and the business man who now looks to the air for transportation.

For complete information, write any of the dealers below, or direct to COMMAND-AIR, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.



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TO MEET THE NEW TEMPO OF MODERN BUSINESS



THE MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY

ANNOUNCES THAT

THE MAGAZINE OF BUSINESS

WILL HEREAFTER BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY
UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE BUSINESS WEEK

A Journal of Business News and Interpretation

BEGINNING WITH THE ISSUE OF
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1929

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THE BUSINESS WEEK

A Journal of Business News and Interpretation

"ACCELERATION, rather than structural change, is the key to an understanding of our recent economic development. Gradually the fast emerged . . . and the distinctive character of this year from 1932 to 1939 now lies in fundamental change from its intensive activity . . . Changes have not been in structure but in spread and speed."

—from the Report of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

SPREAD and speed!

How fast has grown the pace of business in the brief span of only three business generations!

In the 1870's the business man came down to his office and started the day by calling his employees, as he could call his customers, by name.

Business was local. The business man had immediate and firm control of his business operations—of his employees, his materials and his markets. Rare were the outside influences that touched the conduct of his business.

In Washington, there were only the makers of the tariff. His competition was the store across the street, the factory across the river; his markets were stable, steady. Of labor difficulties he had none; his machines were few and simple, and he knew all that were of use. What went on in the next state or in another industry was of no moment. Business enjoyed a self-sufficiency that it will never know again.

Consider, then, how vast have been the

changes in sixty years! Quantity production, bringing new problems in manufacturing and marketing . . . The new importance of color and design . . . Mass distribution . . . Chain stores . . . Transportation and communication speeding up the pace of business . . . New conditions of competition . . . The new influence of government at Washington and the State Capitals . . . The new financial structure with vast trading on the exchanges and a widespread ownership of vast corporations . . . Most important of all, research . . . creating new industries—the automobile, the movie, rayon—destroying old ones . . . releasing thousands of workmen here . . . finding new tasks for them and for thousands more . . . Everywhere are new forces touching the conduct of business.

So complex have become the ramifications of business that to-day it has come to be the very essential of business management to have—a knowledge of the news.

The collapse of the wheat market in Chicago is not a local affair nowadays. It is not even a western matter. It has its repercussions in Wall Street. It has its meaning to the radio industry . . . It may hurt the silk importer . . . help the rayon mill.

A bank failure in Germany means something to-day to the hardware manufacturer in New Britain . . . It may well happen that

it will mean more than the crash of a bank at home.

* * *

Observe how great has been the development in publishing for the business man—

A knowledge of happenings and developments within his trade, profession or industry has been so essential as to create a group of industrial, engineering and trade papers of paramount importance to the conduct of American business—providing the business man with an accurate knowledge of material supply, engineering and manufacturing methods, marketing conditions, sales methods, store, office and plant management.

Even the daily newspaper has expanded its business news to the point where it devotes entire sections to the daily news of business.

And yet, with the expanding need of business for facts,—for news,—there is still no single publication that provides the business man with a timely, complete and accurate record and interpretation of the news that touches the conduct of business.

The man who reads the daily newspaper, the trade or industry paper, and the business journals is still without that master-key to the news that he so badly needs in the fast-paced tempo of present-day business.

Over a period of years the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company has been observing and analyzing this condition, studying this growing problem of modern business. The first step was the acquisition of The Magazine of Business; the second, a systematic survey of the business man's need for news; the third, an analysis and organization of

the sources of news. Now, the final step: The transformation of The Magazine of Business into The Business Week.

The Business Week with its appearance next September, the only business weekly of general interest, is the answer to the new compulsion of *Spread and Speed*.

* * *

The Business Week will be opened so close to the news that the business world will get the news that counts while it is still hot, but it will be sufficiently after the event to enable the editors of The Business Week to clothe the facts with their full significance.

The Business Week will be generously staffed editorially. Trained news gatherers, able and experienced feature writers, economists and statisticians, will so co-ordinate the gathering of the facts and their presentation and interpretation that The Business Week will point straight to the news and its significance—and to the outlook for business.

The result, we are confident, with the co-operation of the McGraw-Hill staff of 128 editors, with the vast editorial resources which 26 McGraw-Hill Publications make available, will be to present to American business a journal of business news and interpretation not available from any other publishing source.

* * *

The Business Week will be preeminently the business man's journal of business news, vital and vivid, informative and dynamic, with something American in its every characteristic. It will be keyed to the spirit of the new tempo in American business.

Comments REGARDING THE SELECTION OF

Edward P. Warner AS EDITOR OF "AVIATION"

"AVIATION" and its readers are fortunate in securing the services of Edward P. Warner as Editor of that publication. I had the privilege of being a virtually daily contact with Mr. Warner while he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Charge of Naval Aeronautics. During that period I was deeply impressed by his thorough knowledge of aviation in all its branches. The (his knowledge, which did so much toward the development and expansion of Naval flying, will be at the disposal of the readers of your magazine in being to be of great advantage to the general progress of American aeronautics—an advancement in which nearly countless American publications have played, and will continue to play, a highly important role.

F. THURSDAY, DAVISON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

I CONGRATULATE your organization on securing Mr. Warner as editor of your publication. I consider Mr. Warner one of the leading authorities on aviation in the country and his recent experience as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics gives him further opportunity to add to his already wide range of knowledge and experience. I find certain that Mr. Warner's fluency for leadership will make itself felt through AVIATION and I wish for him and your organization the greatest measure of success.

JOHN M. THURGOOD,
Governor, State of Connecticut.

MR. WARNER'S record both with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics brings to your publication an experience and knowledge of the aviation industry which of itself is unequalled. In addition, his exceptional quality for constructive and clear thinking should result in the leadership for AVIATION which will be of benefit not only to your publication but to the industry as a whole.

EDWARD F. HERT,
Hypox, Spring St. Co.

I AM delighted to hear that Mr. Warner is to join your organization and carry on in another field the good work that he has been doing for so many years, both in Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the United States Navy. His great ability, high character and public reputation will, I believe, prove to be frictionless for your publication.

C. M. KEYS,
President, Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., Inc.

I AM delighted to hear that Paul Edward P. Warner will become associated with the McGraw-Hill organization as Editor of AVIATION. I do not know of anyone who is so fully fitted to fill this position. Professor Warner's excellent qualities, his educational background,

his wide acquaintance in aeronautical circles, and his intimate knowledge of present-day aeronautical problems are indications that AVIATION under his leadership will have a far-reaching influence in aeronautics.

HARRY F. GOODENHAM,
President, The Daniel Guggenheim Fund
for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.

THE great record of Mr. Warner in public service and particularly in aeronautics is a brilliant one, and his thorough understanding of the problems and possibilities of aviation make him an ideal man for the position he has now accepted.

May I wish Mr. Warner and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company every success in their new association.

A. H. G. FOKKER,
Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America.

WE WISH to congratulate you on your good fortune in obtaining the services of Edward P. Warner as Editor of AVIATION. We are sure that with the services of such an outstanding leader in the field your publication will be able to render an improved service of great value to the industry.

With best wishes for the success of this new arrangement, we are,

L. I. SHERRICK,
President, Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation.

MR. WARNER'S technical knowledge and intimate contact with every phase of aviation equip him singularly well for the editorship of AVIATION. It affords McGraw-Hill the opportunity to render service to an important and rapidly growing industry.

W. A. MORFITT,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

I WISH to congratulate you on securing Edward P. Warner as Editor of AVIATION. His past contributions to the aviation industry from an engineering and educational standpoint should make him an excellent selection to keep the public advised of the progress of this great industry through your publication.

P. W. LITVINOFF,
President, The Gandy Press & Publishing Co.

IT WAS so constructive and enlightening to persuade Mr. Warner to join your staff as editor of AVIATION. The public needs experienced and accurate information and one way to supply this is to seek the services of specialists. I am sure Mr. Warner will prove a valuable addition to your organization.

D. A. RAZA,
Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

MR. WARNER, while here in the Navy Department as Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics, made a wonderful record for himself and did much to further the advancement of commercial aviation. He is a real friend of aviation and I am sure will continue to prove to be such an editor of this most forward-looking magazine AVIATION.

AVIATION has a real place in the picture of commercial aviation. It is supplying, through its columns, just the information and material that we all desire and, now, with Ed Warner as its editor and his host of friends, and his wonderful knowledge of conditions, an even more will send AVIATION more than ever before.

W. IRVING GRAVER,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE widespread enthusiasm in this field throughout the aviation reports only effective leadership is being a to a point of real accomplishment. There is no single avenue through which this purpose can be more vigorously advanced than by the efforts of a well directed trade press. Mr. Warner's truly extraordinary record in this field certainly qualifies him as undoubtedly the outstanding candidate for this task. Your energy, and particularly the aviation interests of the country as a whole, are to be congratulated upon his appointment.

JULIUS KLEIN,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

PLEASE accept my hearty congratulations on your securing the services of E. P. Warner.

It seems to me that Ed Warner is an ideal man for the very important job, and I feel sure that he will fill it to the satisfaction of all interested in the development of aviation.

S. E. LAM,
Vice-President, The Daniel Guggenheim Fund
for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.

YOUR organization is indeed fortunate in securing the services of Edward P. Warner as Editor of AVIATION. Mr. Warner will be able to bring to his new position exceptional ability and a thorough knowledge of the needs of aviation and will render an important service to this rapidly growing industry. I extend to Mr. Warner my best wishes in his new field.

E. E. FISKE,
Major General, Air Corps, Chief of the Air Corps.

I CERTAINLY want to congratulate you upon your choice of Edward P. Warner as the Editor of your magazine AVIATION. I have known Mr. Warner several years, and have a great admiration for his record at Boston and for the record which he made as an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His accurate knowledge of the subject of leadership of flying and his broad experience will, I am certain, make him extremely valuable in your publishing work.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Vice-President, T. A. T.

IT IS believed you have made a very fortunate choice in the selection of Edward P. Warner as Editor of AVIATION. Many of us have followed his interesting career, first at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy Department. Mr. Warner is among the pioneers in our industry, and throughout his career has contributed greatly to the advancement and perfection of the art.

F. B. REYNOLDS,
President, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.

IT WAS with great pleasure that I learned that Edward P. Warner is to be associated with your company as Editor of AVIATION. Mr. Warner's distinguished career in the aeronautical engineering field, as author of numerous publications on the subject, and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics all render him an ideal man for this position, and I congratulate you on the opportunity afforded the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company by his association with you to render service to an important and rapidly growing industry.

DAVID S. DYWIDAG,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

MR. WARNER'S unusual service and accomplishments in engineering, educational and governmental positions have given him a breadth of experience which can be advantageously exercised in the position which you have afforded him. You are to be congratulated on your selection and I feel that Mr. Warner will have an unusual opportunity through your paper of continuing his guidance of aeronautics along safe and progressive lines.

Allow me to extend to both my best wishes for the future.

W. E. GOLDMAN,
Brig. General, Air Corps,
Chief, Material Division.

ALL who know Mr. Warner recognize in him a leading spirit in the development of aviation on this continent. True men have such an all-round knowledge of all phases of aviation, whether in the technical, operating and administrative phases of aeronautics.

J. A. WILSON,
Controller of Civil Aviation, Canada.

I WAS delighted to learn from your letter of the 18th instant that Edward P. Warner, recently Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, is to join your organization and become Editor of AVIATION. Mr. Warner is thoroughly identified with the development of aeronautics in this country and especially fitted to bring to this magazine talents and the quality of leadership which should add greatly to the value of the publication in question.

MAISON M. PATRICK,
Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

THE Operation of WESTERN AIRWAYS,

By EARL HANSON

PROBABLY nowhere in the world have aircraft demonstrated their usefulness to a greater extent than in northern Canada. Far here, meeting pioneer conditions, competing with canoe, dog team, and pack-trail transportation, they have not only been able to show savings of time interested in work and months earlier than before, but generally a real saving in transportation costs as well. It is the surplus, reaching into all parts of the Dominion, for aerial surveys, forest patrol, reconnaissance and direct transportation of men and materials, that has made possible Canada's present northwest expansion and has pushed it ahead by at least 50 years.

In Canada the plant is essentially a pioneer-transportant that begins where the railroad and the steamship and the automobile end. It carries its activities, technical and commercial, into the wilderness, without the help of boats, landing fields or hangars, often appearing from gas engines which have been placed all over the northern wilds by the Canadian air force as well as the various commercial concerns. It flies with skin in winter and floats in summer, utilizing the reflexions of lakes that cover the entire Canadian North. In regions where every year prospectors, traders, and trappers are lost, drowned from avian causes, lost in the woods, frozen in winter, starved in summer, it has operated as far without a single casualty.

Western Canada Airways, Ltd., of Winnipeg has done more than any other company toward opening Canada's north and serving the Dominion's mining, construction, and prospecting activities. It was organized

in 1926 and began operations at Christmas time of that year with one Fokker Universal, at Hudson, Ont., serving the Red Lake mining area to the north. Since then, its flying equipment and activities have steadily grown.

By November 20, 1935, the company had: 9 Fokker Universal, 4 plane monoplanes—8 Fokker Super-Universal, 6 plane monoplanes—1 Porthole, 4 plane monoplanes—1 Fokker tri-motor, 10 plane monoplanes—2 Boeing Flying Boats—1 Vedette (Vickers)—1 Moth, 2 plane—4 Ansa Avions, 2 plane.

By the end of November, its operating record was:
Hours flown 6,657 and 38 min.
Miles flown 331,871
Passengers carried 3,018
Baggage carried 3,792,087 lb.
Mail carried 122,175 lb.
No. of flights 125,335

A large number of flights during this time had to be made for reconnaissance purposes and for the purpose of establishing gas caches at landing points. These non-revenue producing flights totaled as follows:

Air hours 380.01
Miles flown 43,173
No. of flights made 826
Fuel loads carried 6,351 ton miles

The operations in the latter tabulation are included in those of the table of operations above, but it must be remembered that with caches laid down at strategic



Three planes of Western Canada Airways, Ltd., based at Cranberry Portage.

CANADA LTD.

points, the opening ratio of payload to envelope will in the future be greatly bettered.

Since November, 1933, the flying equipment has again been increased by the addition of 2 Boeing Boats and one Junker.

The activities of Western Canada Airways at Cranberry Portage, Manitoba, may be taken as typical of the pioneer work done by the entire company.

This town, which has sprung into existence only in the last year, lies on the new railroad from The Pas to the Flin Flin mine, near the junction at that road with the one, now being built, to the new Sherritt-Gordon property. It is the center of a great mining and prospecting rush, the "paying off phase" in the mineralized regions to the north. Its slogan is, "Where the mail comes the Trail."

The work of the company at this point consists of carrying anything from mail to thousand dollars' worth of prospecting equipment, as well as giving flying instruction to ambitious mining engineers.

The base is operated with the help of one auxiliary base, at Mile 137 of the Hudson Bay Railroad, serving the active Oxelod Lake region to the east, and so less than eleven gas caches, located at the following points: Cold Lake, Pellytown, Island Falls, Rabbit River (Wapog River), Southbrook, Pelican Narrows, Split Lake, Jackfish Island on the Nelson River, Churchill, Eskdale Point, and Chesterfield Inlet.

In addition to the above routes, however, there are numerous others, belonging to the Dominion Air Force, the Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Company and others, accessible to Western Canada Airways lines under a reciprocal 441 agreement.



An earlier map of Canada showing the routes now operated by Western Canada Airways, Ltd., and those proposed.

The quantities put down at the caches vary with estimates of future importance of the points where they are located. Island Falls, for instance, the site of a future 44,000-lb. power plant for the Flin Flin mine, now under construction, has 700 barrels of gasoline and 5 barrels of oil. Cold Lake, where a new lease will soon be established, has a similar quantity. Southbrook has only ten barrels of gasoline, and some other points have only five.

The busiest route so far, and the only one over which regular schedule service was carried on, has been to the town of Cold Lake, forty miles to the north. This town sprang into existence about a year ago, and lives at present as a tributary to Sherritt-Gordon, where some 300 workers are building up the mine that is destined to become one of the major copper producers in Canada.

Daily, often almost hourly, trips are made from Cranberry Portage to Cold Lake, and under contract agreement with the Dominion Government, Western Canada Airways now carries mail into the latter town twice a week.

This mail business, however, is undertaken mainly for advertising and goodwill purposes, and except, under the present arrangement, produce any profits. Mail is carried for \$25 the round trip for the first hundred pounds, and 30c per pound for anything over that quantity. The citizens of Cold Lake and Sherritt-Gordon pay nothing extra for their airmail service, their letters go at the regular 2c rate when they are included in the regular mail flights. Special letters, however, sent on other than regular trips, are carried for 10c each, and before the government contract went into effect, Western Canada Airways, under agreement with the Canadian post office, carried most of the Cold Lake mail along its own stamps.

The government contract too, is fairly tentative, and



The entrance at Cold Lake, Manitoba, which is one of those served by Western Canada Airways.

covering department and wing covering department—the latter two being almost one another. The southern east-west bay contains, in order of progress west, the tank department and machine shop (located directly across the department, motor mount department, landing gear department, small parts department, control surface department, and experimental department (the latter for the purpose used as a service department). The north-south bay, running along the western end of the building is 80 ft wide and 180 ft long. It might be called the "bone stretch" of the main assembly line, and contains, in its northern third the engine installation department. In the southern two-thirds comes the final assembly, after which the finished plane is rolled out of an 80-ft door, and approximately 100 ft west, when it is on the field and ready for flight.

The door to the dope room, of course, opens to the north in the center of the northern side of the upper east-west bay. There, it is most convenient to the path of travel of the heaviest dope-treated parts. Space will not permit detailing description of the various departments, but it is worthy of note that the Sikorski paint shop contains three spray booths, each 24 ft wide, 15 ft high and 30 ft long, and each equipped with 48-in. induction-type blowers, having a capacity of 35,000 cu ft of air per minute.

The three spray booths, which were installed by the Henshaw David Company, are located side by side in the northern end of the dope room. The one on the east is used for priming and strapping, the one in the center for doping, and the one on the west for coloring. While a 10-track overhead conveyor system has been installed in order to accelerate treatment of the many numerous wings and control surfaces, the finished is trucked into the dope room. The main overhead conveyor, incidentally, leads out of the dope room and extends north and south nearly all of the way across the 180 ft width of the plant, having two transverse lanes extending down the center of the two lower bays.

Theoretically, the Sikorski assembly line is "U" shaped, with the fuselage assembly, welding, covering and trim-

ing departments comprising the long arm of the "U." The short arm, then, would be the engine installation and final assembly departments, the former including the landing gear, and the latter, the wing and control surface assembly, and the rigging.

Practically all stock entering the Sikorski stockroom, except for the engines, and a few smaller accessories, comes on by rail and is unloaded from the spur track to the stockroom platform. Every bit of it is then thoroughly examined for flaws before being placed in the bins or on the racks. Tubular steel drawn from the stockroom goes to the eastern end, or the beginning of the fuselage assembly line, where five landing jigs, embracing the three types of Sikorski monoplane products, are located. Two of these jigs are for Stinson-Detroiters, powered with 300 hp. Wright engines; two for Sikorski Juniors, equipped with either 165 hp. or 225 hp. "Whisper" or 190 hp. Continental A-70 engines, and one for the Stinson-Detroiters, powered with a "Wasp" engine.

Those items first progress west, through the welding process, before making their final trip into the dope room for priming. Right here it might be in order to say that, thanks to the advanced method of distributing welding gases, all welding is done by means of two rubber hoses, extending to the torch from overhead pipes within the plant. Outside the plant the acetylene and oxygen is piped from the generating and storage units to the plant in underground pipes. Jaws, being being employed for the acetylene and 45-in. for the oxygen. As a precautionary move, these pipe joints are welded together, rather than joined with nipples or any other fitting. Thus, the use of gas bottles, perched upon hand trucks, with troublesome hoses, usually in the way, has been eliminated. The advantages of this method of installation are very readily seen.

But to get back to our assembly house. We left the fuselage getting a primer in the dope room. The numerous, various wooden stock has been drawn from the stock room and into the woodworking department, which

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is just west of the stockroom, or at the beginning of the second, or wing construction bay. These "stick" shapes all begin at the same in one operation, and there the planing, routing, boring, and general cutting to measure is completed. The spurs and other material destined for ribs, etc., moves west, in two lines, i.e., material for Sikorski Juniors in a northern line, and material for the larger type in a southern line, the lines being separated by the northeastern transverse conveyor. However, that portion of the wood cut for "beams" and cabin assembly work travels northwest out of the woodworking department, where it meets the welded fuselage, just returning from its initial trip to the dope room.

Now, while workmen are completing the housing, etc., we will return to the control bay, where other workers are building ribs on rib jigs, dipping them over again, and assembling the wings on two rows of wing stands. During the course of this assembly various metal parts entering into the wing are moved up from the sub-assembly departments in the southern bay. These include metal gables and struts produced in the machine shop, the final metal and the drag tabs. When they are installed and the station work completed, again moves west to the covering department. It is noteworthy here that wings are not moved from one stand to another before completion. Rather, the 10 rows, who work in pairs and are assigned to the various jobs in the wing department, are moved from one stand to another.

WHILE THE WINGS are being covered we return to the fuselage assembly bay, where we find the housing completed, and the finished wings being trucked into the dope room, this time to get a coat of varnish for the woodwork upon it.

As the cabin assembly department is located just east of the main conveyor, which extends straight out through the center of the dope room door, the fuselage covering and trimming department is located just west of it. So, when the varnish has been applied to the housing, the fuselage again re-enters the main plant, finding itself in the proper department as soon as it passes through the dope room door.

During this time other work originating among the sub-assembly departments has been progressing. Small parts have been moved a few steps southeast to the engine mount department, engine mounts have been welded and completed, placed upon the southeastern transverse conveyor, and taken to the dope room for treatment. Axles and other machine-shop products have moved westward, through the small parts department, thence northwest into the landing gear department. Following assembly there, the landing gear is placed aboard the conveyor to be carried to the dope room. From the dope room it is taken, via the conveyor, southeast and westward to the engine and landing gear installation department at the northern end of the north-south bay. Small parts also have moved northwestward into the control surface department. Following the welding operation there the surface frames are carried to the dope room, then returned to the control surface covering department to be covered.

The wing covering department, it will be recalled, was where we left the skeleton wings. These have been covered, taken to the dope room for coloring and coloring, and returned to the opposite side of the control bay, where they are stored, preparatory to being moved just



The large and well-equipped machine shop in the new Sikorski plant.

a few steps westward to the final assembly department.

Return for a moment to the fuselage covering and trimming department, where we last left our fuselage after varnish had been applied to its woodwork. By now the fuselage has been covered, the varnish applied, and the covering adjusted. It then must make a third, and final trip into the dope room, from where it returns to the engine installation department. There, while it is on the stand in the "U," the engine, propeller, and landing gear is mounted, after which it starts down the "bone stretch" of the production line. As it moves southeast, along the western end of the control bay, the wings and control surfaces are picked up and attached. The completed plane is then rigged, given a final inspection, and wheeled onto the field. Just outside the 80-ft door it is greeted by stream of a modern electrical gasoline pumping unit, fed by a 1,000-gal. reserve fuel storage tank. The filling tank, in turn, is fed by a 15,000-gal. above ground tank, located at the rear of the plant, 420 ft away, between the southeast corner of the building and the east street, housing the airplane gas generating unit.

For purposes of clarity in description the writer has synchronized the various production moves to suit himself. However, the movement is synchronized to make for a minimum of stoppage along any part of the different producing lines.

Because of the possible percentage of production increase, already mentioned, the Sikorski plant, at the present time, is intended to an airplane finished down, and with plenty of reserve power and speed in the driver's finger tips. And this throttled-down state, according to William A. Mera, secretary of Sikorski Aircraft Corporation, is not due to any shortage of orders, but is due to the fact that the company is now equipped with a high powered vehicle instead of a low powered one.

The new factory plan, in fact, it was said, is based upon a production schedule of 1,000 airplanes during 1929, whereas approximately 100 were produced in 1928. With actual production already increased and spending personnel already decreased, the new building, short-hand and working conditions brightened, the planning department's calculations seem to be bearing fruit.



An interior view of the main structure of the new Sikorski Aircraft Corporation plant near Warren, Mich.

THE *Westland* FOUR



A three view line drawing of the Westland Four

A DESIGN TREND toward the medium weight, multi-engine commercial airplane in England is indicated by the development of the Westland Four, high wing, cabin monoplane powered with four Cirrus Hawk III engines, each rated at 60-65 hp. Other power plants in the same range can be provided, and the second of these planes will be powered by four of the new Cirrus Heracles engines, each of which are rated at 95 hp. This plane is a development of the Westland Armagh Works, Yeovil, England.

The Westland Four has a wing span of 37 ft. 7 in. and a length of 117 ft. 6 in. The chord is 9 ft. 6 in., and the wing area 490 sq. ft. The weight of the plane

empty is 3,090 lb., the payload 880 lb., and the gross weight loaded 4,970 lb. The high speed is 115 m.p.h., the cruising speed 95 m.p.h.

The first plane is built of wood and metal construction. An R.A.F. 34 serial section, which has very small center of pressure travel, is employed in the wing which is built up of spruce box spars and ribs having three-ply growth. Double ribs are used in the drag bearing to provide the necessary torsional strength to the drag wing section. Two gasoline tanks, each having a capacity of 45 gal. are built into the wing roots. These tanks are of dished steel. Afters are riveted over about one-half of the wing-span and are braced to tubular bracing carried from the rear spar and secured by the false spar. The afters are of metal construction having tubular duralumin spars and dished aluminum ribs with oval section duralumin boundary tubes. The wing is braced externally by two struts on each side, originating from the front and rear wing spars respectively, and extending to the outboard of the tailfeathering attachment. Outboard engine mountings are also attached at



above: Photograph showing the installation of the Cirrus engines in the Westland Four. Below: A front quarter view of the airplane.



This view of the plane showing landing gear and method of securing the outboard engines.



A close up of the engine compartment of the Westland Four showing the various members.

this point. The external bracing arrangement permits of a wide landing gear track.

The engine cooling is designed to reduce drag and provide an easily accessible engine compartment. On the outboard side of each engine there is a hinged portion of the cowling which is so arranged that when open it serves as a venting platform to enable the mechanic to reach the filter for the gasoline tanks on the top of the wing and to provide easy access to the power plant.

The fuselage of the first plane is of composite construction, but it is probable that the wood will be replaced by metal in the production model.

On all except the first experimental model, the landing gear is of the oleo and spring type and lockers are provided. Jacking blocks and strut guards are furnished for the wheels. The tail skid is of simple construction and the shoe is an easily removed dished area casting of ample area and shape determined after extensive experimentation. The tailskid shoe assembly and is a dished compression spring mounted with telescopic steel tubes below the tailpost. The cabin, which has a capacity of

145 cu. ft., and ample headroom for a person of average stature, is double-walled to reduce engine noise. Two light luggage racks are arranged above the windows, which extend along each side at a convenient height. The windows are of safety glass and can be easily opened and closed. The seats are of welded steel tube construction, two facing forward and two facing backward, and have well padded cushions. All seats can be moved in a short time when it is desired to use the cabin for freight.

The pilot's compartment is entered through a door from the cabin and is placed in the front and cabin. A hinged, glazed roof is provided which can be opened quickly from within to facilitate egress. A luggage locker having a capacity of 14.5 cu. ft. is located below the pilot's compartment. Access to this locker is obtained through a door in the starboard side of the plane. The pilot's seat on the left side is adjustable and another seat can be provided in the pilot's compartment for a relief pilot or extra passenger. Control is of the wheel type, with adjustable engine pedals acting on a steel tubular bar. Dual control will be provided on all production models. A weather vane is located at the left of the pilot. The usual flying and engine instruments are located on the instrument board.

The specifications according to the manufacturer are as follows:

Wing span	37 ft. 7 in.
Length	117 ft. 6 in.
Chord	9 ft. 6 in.
Wing area	490 sq. ft.
Landing gear track	15 ft.
Weight empty	3,090 lb.
Load	880 lb.
Gross weight loaded	4,970 lb.
High speed (Cirrus III)	115 m.p.h.
Cruising speed (Cirrus III)	95 m.p.h.
Cruising speed (Cirrus Heracles)	100 m.p.h.
Rate of climb at ground	640 ft. per min.
Glide angle on one engine	1 in 33
Wing loading	10-12 lb. per sq. ft.
Power loading (Cirrus III)	28.5 lb. per sq. ft.
Power loading (Cirrus Heracles)	17.5 lb. per sq. ft.
Fuel capacity	90 gal.
Duration at cruising speed (Cirrus III)	6 hr.
Duration at cruising speed (Cirrus Heracles)	8 hr.

THE PROBLEM OF Engine Fuel REQUIREMENTS

THE WORST grade of fuel with which an airplane engine will operate satisfactorily is a matter of great importance. Nearly all British and European airplane engines require fuel of excellent anti-knock characteristics as well as good volatility. As do most high-powered American engines.

Until the past year or so, there were only a few grades of American aircraft engines in wide use. Of these, only the high-powered ones required special care in the anti-knock value of the fuel used. Now, however, with two scores or more aircraft engines on the American market, the question of their fuel requirements is becoming more and more important.

The recent endurance flight by Martin Jensen, in which he used a motor (automobile) gasoline, has focused attention on the possibility of the regular use of motor gasoline in aviation engines. This leads us, it is highly desirable to consider the whole question of aircraft engine fuels.

The properties of a volatile liquid fuel which determine its value for use as an internal combustion engine are:

- (a) Tendency to detonate (anti-knock quality)
- (b) Latent heat
- (c) Volatility
- (d) Calorific value of the fuel
- (e) Heat value of the mixture

Of these variables, latent heat is, with volatility, a determinant of the density of the charge entering an engine cylinder. Since latent heat varies slightly among the different classes of volatile liquid fuels, it is of relative unimportance. The same is true of the heat value of the air-fuel mixture and of the calorific value of the fuel. The two properties of a volatile liquid fuel with which we are primarily concerned are its volatility and its tendency to detonate.

The volatility of the fuel is controlled by the reducer. The distillation curves for various grades of gasoline are, in general, in accordance with the Federal Fuel Specifications. Motor gasoline, for instance, has a maximum allowable initial boiling point of 151 deg. F., and a maximum allowable end point of 437 deg. F. Domestic aviation gasoline, on the other hand, has a maximum allowable initial boiling point of around 110 deg. F. and a maximum allowable end point of 274 deg. F. These differences in volatility are all in favor of the aviation gasoline.

The volatility of a fuel affects engine operation in

several ways. The mean volatility determines the amount of preheating required to give reasonably uniform distribution, and is a measure of the general volatility of a fuel. The percentage of high boiling point fractions in the fuel is a measure of its tendency to condense on the cylinder walls and gradually work its way into the combustion, where it distills the hydrocarbon oil. The higher the boiling temperature of these fractions, the greater the tendency of the fuel to distill the hydrocarbon oil. The percentage of low boiling point fractions in a fuel determines the ability of the fuel to start a cold engine.

THE VOLATILITY characteristics of a fuel are determined by distilling a 100 cc. sample of the fuel, measuring the percentage which vaporizes, point out of the still, condenses and is caught in a graduated glass at various temperatures. The Federal Specifications for Domestic Aviation Gasoline call for the determination of the temperature at which 1, 50, 90 and 100 per cent of the volatiles in the sample have distilled over. We have seen in the preceding paragraph that these boiling temperatures are all of particular interest. The 5 per cent temperature determines the volatility of the fuel for starting a cold engine. The 50 per cent temperature determines the mean volatility of the fuel, this is a measure of the ease of distribution of the fuel in the cylinder, and of the amount of heat that must be applied to the fuel to insure uniform distribution. The 90 per cent point determines the relative amount of crankcase dilution that can be expected. The end point determines the temperature of the volatile fractions which have the highest boiling point. The end point is not of any particular importance, except that it is a measure of the temperature beyond which the fuel is non-volatile. The percentage of non-volatile fractions in the fuel must not exceed four per cent.

The Federal Specifications for so-called Fighting Grade Gasoline and for U. S. Government Motor Gasoline also cover in a similar manner the volatility characteristics required by fuels of this type. Fighting Grade Gasoline is a fuel of superior volatility characteristics to Domestic Aviation Gasoline, and Motor Gasoline has none (higher temperature range) characteristics. The specifications for U. S. Motor Gasoline cover the gasoline and by the Government as a fuel for automobiles, motor boats, etc., and these same specifications have been adopted by many of the States. All aircraft engines

A Discussion of the Characteristics of Aircraft Fuels and the Important Part They Play in Efficient and Economic Operation

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designed and built in the United States contemplate the use of Domestic Aviation Gasoline. For this reason the Fighting Grade Gasoline specification is rarely used in this country.

The tendency to detonate of a volatile liquid fuel is not covered by present Federal Specifications. The main reason why this important characteristic of a liquid fuel has not been covered by specifications is that it has been very difficult to set up a simple laboratory test for the determination of tendency of a fuel to detonate. Several series of comparative tests have been made, in which various laboratories have tested identical samples of fuel, and the results of these tests have been somewhat inconsistent.

The detonation tendency of gasoline mainly depends on the hydrocarbons which make up the crude oil from which the fuel is distilled. The hydrocarbon fraction of crude petroleum which are of particular interest as gasoline engine fuels are the Paraffins, the Naphthenes and the Aromatics in straight-run gasolines, and the Olefins in the "cracked" gasolines. Of these hydrocarbons, the highest in anti-knock quality are the Aromatics, followed by the Naphthenes, the Olefins and the Paraffins.

The anti-knock quality of a gasoline, or, conversely, its tendency to detonate, is to the aviator's mind the most important quality of a fuel. It directly affects both engine design and engine performance. Detonation in an engine cylinder is a high order explosion of the air-fuel mixture. The difference between ordinary burning of the mixture, and detonation of the same, is paralleled by the difference between the burning of gunpowder and the explosion of dynamite and other high explosives. Detonation in an engine cylinder is caused by the use of too high a compression ratio for the anti-knock quality of the fuel used, with that particular combustion cylinder. Detonation causes the liberation in the cylinder of an excessive amount of heat, and readily raises the temperature of any isolated or partly isolated material in the cylinder combustion space. This local heating gives rise to preignition, due to the charge coming in contact with objects in the cylinder which have been subjected to the intense heat caused by detonation. And preignition, as its name implies, is the ignition of the charge in advance of the designed time of ignition. Preignition immediately results in loss of power, and a greatly increased amount of wear on the engine. In addition to inducing preignition and consequent loss of

power, detonation itself causes burning of pistons and valves. It is easily understood, therefore, that detonation in an engine is to be avoided at all costs.

The only means by which detonation may be avoided in an engine is to so design the piston that the compression ratio of the cylinders will never cause detonation when using the worst fuel (as regards anti-knock quality) with which the engine is expected to run. Hence it is imperative that aircraft engines which are expected to run on any kind of aviation gasoline be designed with a compression ratio which is low enough to handle the worst grade. On the other hand, if the use of aviation gasoline of high anti-knock quality could be secured, full advantage could be taken of it by the use of high compression ratios.

Combustion chamber design is the main determinant of the maximum compression ratio that can be used with any given fuel. In other words, the tendency of a gasoline to detonate in a certain engine may be entirely overcome by improvement in the design of the combustion chamber. In any given engine, however, the tendency of a gasoline to detonate is controlled by the compression ratio. The advantages of a high compression ratio are many. In the first place, the higher the compression ratio the more will the engine run, provided detonation is avoided. In the second place, the higher the compression ratio the more power will a given cubic deliver at the same speed of rotation. And in the third place, this increase of power is accompanied by a reduction in the specific fuel consumption (measured in pounds per brake horsepower per hour) as the compression ratio is increased.

THE COMPRESSION ratio of a gasoline engine cannot be increased beyond a certain limit, even with the most efficient form of combustion chamber. This limit, however, is well above any compression ratio that can be employed with any unadvised aviation gasoline without having disastrous air in, and is far above the compression ratios now in use in aircraft engines. The highest compression ratio commonly used in Aviation air cooled engines is 5.25 to 1, while that of water cooled engines is about 5.5 to 1. Even these compression ratios require gasoline that is reasonably high in anti-knock quality.

Having discussed briefly the various factors that affect the relative performance of gasoline in an engine, it is appropriate to discuss the present conditions regarding the use of aviation gasoline in this country.

Aircraft engines which are used in interstate air commerce must be certified by the Department of Commerce as being trustworthy. This certification is given in the form of a Type Certificate, which states that the engine is certified as trustworthy at a certain horsepower and speed. The Type Certificate is based on the successful running of the engine through a 50 hr. test, which may be conducted by the Army, the Navy or the Department of Commerce. Nearly all commercial aircraft engines are tested by the Bureau of Standards, which is part of the Department of Commerce. These Bureau of Standards engine tests are conducted in accordance with the Air Commerce Act of 1926, which states that engine tests shall be conducted on that soil as furnished by the engine exhibitor, and at Government expense.

To the writer's mind, these regulations covering the Type Certificate test should be revised, i.e., the exhibitor of the engine should pay the charges, and the Government should furnish the fuel and air. Conditions now stand, the Type Certificate certifies that the engine has passed a 50 hr. test on fuel furnished by the manufacturer. The certificate rates the engine as being trustworthy with fuel of that quality or better, the fuel being checked as to its volatility and anti-knock property by the Bureau of Standards.

This system is the best that can be imposed under the law, but it has two very serious defects. In the first place, there can be no direct comparison between the results obtained (and advertised) with the different engine tests, due to the fact that they are not tested on the same fuel. In the second place, an engine may be tested and certified on a high grade aviation gasoline which may not be generally available for service use.

The aircraft engine manufacturer cannot control the conditions under which his engines are operated or operate satisfactorily. If the reliability of his engine is endangered by the fact that it was developed and tested on better gasoline than is generally available, the reputation and volume of sales of the engine will undoubtedly suffer. In this connection it is reported that the type test of a certain engine was run on a high-grade base, High-Ten Grade gasoline. This engine was, and undoubtedly now, run on gasoline of lower volatility and anti-knock quality, but the Type Test showed that it was prior to certification of the engine for use in interstate air commerce.

Country-wide distribution of aviation gasoline with lighting grade volatility and the best possible anti-knock properties cannot be expected. And even if it were possible, its price would force engine operators to use a cheaper gasoline, with probable bad results to the engine.

What is a possible solution to this problem? A survey of the requirements of air commerce indicates that aircraft engines are divided into two distinct classes: One class, consisting of engines of 300 hp. or over, is in use in (a) the military service; (b) air transport buses; and (c) air yachts owned by wealthy corporations or individuals. The other class, consisting of engines under 300 hp., is in general use only in training planes, in lightening and air taxi planes, and in privately owned airplanes of all kinds.

The high-powered engines were designed to give provision of domestic aviation grade volatility and of good anti-knock characteristics, in order to obtain maximum engine performance, engine performance being of essential importance to the cost of fuel. And the distribu-

tion of high anti-knock D.A.G. is adequately covered by the fact that the military services and the air transport companies utilize aviation grade aviation gasoline and operate on established air bases where the necessary grade of fuel is always available.

The low-powered engines are in a different status. Engine performance can be described in favor of low anti-knock and low cost of upping. Low cost of upping calls for cheap and widely distributed fuel. Aircraft engine designers should not, however, be required to design engines that will run on fuel of both poor volatility and low anti-knock quality, such as U. S. Motor Gasoline may be. Better fuel than this has been available for many years. The volatility characteristics of an aviation engine fuel must be at least as good as that for which the engine was developed. Domestic aviation gasoline is now available at nearly all airports. If D.A.G. volatility is set as a standard, the common volatility of engine gasoline will be a known quantity. This D.A.G. volatility should apply to all engines, high and low-powered alike. All airplane engines can now be developed and tested with the assurance that they will never be expected to operate on gasoline the volatility of which is inferior to D.A.G.

As regards anti-knock characteristics, the situation is not the same. The setting up of a high anti-knock requirement for all aviation gasoline would have a hardship on many of the makers of the various kinds of D.A.G. now available. For the mass of low-powered engines tested, one of the facts that they are not tested on the same fuel. In the second place, an engine may be tested and certified on a high grade aviation gasoline which may not be generally available for service use.

These aircraft manufacturers will be unacceptable to some manufacturers of low-powered engines. They may argue that their engines will never be operated on low-grade fuel, and that they should not be penalized by the requirements that the type test be run on low anti-knock D.A.G. This argument is easily refuted. Let them argue that they are expected to meet requirements for the type test of their engines and advertise the engine as being based on the test results. Then, special care can be prepared for by a type test in which the engine is identical with that previously tested except that it is operated on higher anti-knock aviation pattern commercial gasoline with the approved quality of fuel and volatility.

There should be no difference in the first cost of the low and high compression engines except that related by a larger volume of production of one piston design than of another. The low compression engine should be advertised as such, and on comparing its special grade of fuel, setting forth as its advantage its higher power for the same weight. Such an engine would be popular on the West Coast, or in regions where the minimum altitude of the landing fields is upwards of two or three thousand feet above sea level.

We believe, however, that the large majority of purchasers of low-powered airplane engines will be concerned with low-compression engines, for which there is extensive distribution of low-grade proof fuel when they can get no cheaper of engine gasoline. And a requirement that the type test be run on extremely low-anti-knock fuel will place all engines on the same basis, will insure safety from fuel trouble, and will be of maximum assistance in the conservation of the available supply of domestic aviation gasoline.

The question of a common automobile gasoline in commercial aircraft engines is one of general interest,

The trouble is that previous automobile gasoline may be high in volatility for use in cold weather starting, or high in anti-knock for use in high-compression engines, or both, adding defects can be determined, however, without testing every particular gasoline. If a motor gasoline is volatile enough to give reasonable distribution, it should never be volatile, regardless of its anti-knock in part-fuel engine operation. The high end point of most motor gasolines may cause excessive dilation of the lubricating oil, with consequent lubrication deficiencies.

It was an interesting to follow the developments in aviation gasoline use in Naval aircraft. The Navy has been held to the Federal fuel specifications in gasoline of aviation gasoline. Several years ago, a determined effort to improve the anti-knock quality of the Navy's D.A.G. was started. Experiments were tried wherein various hydrocarbons, such as alcohol and benzene, were blended with D.A.G. These were not particularly successful. Alcohol has such a great affinity for water that it picks up moisture rapidly, and the alcohol-water mixture then separates out from the gasoline. Benzene is very effective as a detonation suppressant, but it has the drawback of a freezing temperature only slightly lower than that of water.

The discovery of the efficacy of tetraethyl lead as a detonation suppressant, and the subsequent development of Ethyl Fluid as a standard aviation gasoline, improved the quality of fuel, enabled the Navy to adopt Ethyl Fluid for use with aviation gasoline. The addition of two to three cubic centimeters of Ethyl Fluid per gallon of gasoline alone caused that aeroplanes equipped with four-cylinder engines rated up to 3.5 to 1, and some could operate the year around with complete freedom from detonation.

The use of higher concentrations of Ethyl Fluid than two to three cubic centimeters per gallon of gasoline has not been entirely satisfactory, although the Army and Navy have been cooperating with the Ethyl Corporation to eliminate existing difficulties. For this reason, the only reason by which the efficiency of Naval aviation gasoline could be improved seemed to be: (1) to find and adopt a new and better detonation suppressant; or (2) to improve the anti-knock quality of the D.A.G. used by the Navy. Since another detonation suppressant had not yet appeared, it was decided to concentrate on improving the quality of the gasoline.

All the Government agencies are bound by the Federal fuel specifications in the distribution of aviation gasoline, and since the incorporation of an anti-knock test into the Federal specifications for D.A.G. has not been possible, the problem of providing better gasoline was a difficult one. Contr. E. E. Wilson, U. S. N., found a solution for the difficulty in 1927 by allowing an addition to the Federal fuel specification for domestic aviation gasoline, which reads as follows:

"If any military branch may require that samples be submitted for 'approval' tests, in addition to the laboratory tests listed above, prior to the submission of lots or award of contract. These samples shall faithfully represent those which the manufacturer intends to offer in the future under a brand name."

As soon as this provision had been added to the Federal specifications, the Bureau of Standards had immediately steps to set up the machinery for the anti-knock testing and rating of fuels. So many differences of opinion existed among all technicians and automo-

bile engineers regarding the anti-knock testing at present, that the negotiation and setting up of adequate testing apparatus and the setting up of preliminary checks by the Navy covered a period of over a year. This preliminary work was not completed until January.

Prior to the publication of the 1929 spring schedule of delivery for East Coast gasoline, this Bureau sent some fifty add memos a letter informing them that it would be necessary to have their fuels tested before their bids would be considered. In response to this, some 21 gasoline were submitted by 16 different refiners for the required tests, the main feature of which was the determination of the anti-knock value in a Deben testing outfit and detonation tests in a variable compression engine. The average highest useful compression ratio found as a result of these tests was 5.5 to 1, which was therefore established as a minimum datum for domestic aviation gasoline. This standard will enable the Navy to purchase a gasoline capable of use on standard 5.5 to 1 compression ratio water cooled engines without doping. Consistent with the improved anti-knock datum was the higher volatility as shown by the average distillation curves. The should note is much better steering properties in more even distribution. It is believed that these gasoline will reduce the maintenance problem in the field by giving longer engine life between overhauls.

Concerning the first of May, the Navy's D.A.G. is now right, it depends very much on the previously tested gasoline—Ethyl Fluid. Having approved the quality of the gasoline to the point where Ethyl Fluid or other detonation suppressant need not be added to Ethyl Fluid for service in the existing engines, the next step on the gasoline is to determine the amount of detonation when they will require the addition of a detonation suppressant to the new, high-anti-knock gasoline. Sometime within the next year, the Navy hopes that experiments with increased compression ratio, using the new gasoline doped with a detonation suppressant, will reach the point where we can go into universal procurement of engines of higher compression ratio. The advantages of increase in compression ratio have been enumerated earlier in this article. The uses of particular interest are increase in power and decrease in specific fuel consumption for the same displacement and speed.

Righting the Wrong

UNFORTUNATELY for all parties concerned, there appeared in the April 22 issue of AVIATION a rather misleading article on the methods of keeping the dope room clean at the Alexander Aircraft factory. The "methods" as described in the article were in a matter of fact, only experiments conducted by a paid crew of men chosen "conveniently" when the work had been suspended. In addition to that, the dope room had not been used for several days and had been thoroughly aired prior to the experiments. The experiments conducted were more to be of an impractical and less forthright character. The Company is continuing to use the same method of dope room cleaning that has been in force for the last three years—that of sweeping the dope from the floor. The Editor

Report Additional Airport Construction

Development Work Continues in Many Places

About \$10,000 more has been provided by the city of Wichita to be used in completing a \$150,000 program of improvement at the new Williams Municipal Airport. This fund will provide for a fence to enclose the field, trash disposal and new fire protection. Work has started on the airport. Projects already started or completed include a large hangar, administration building and parking apron.

Harry F. Kagle, of St. Louis, has announced a landing field for one of its existing pilots near its main at Greer, Colo. South field, Ltd., is to build a fourth hangar at the municipal airport, this one to cost \$30,000. Installation of elaborate lighting equipment is proceeding rapidly at Jay Harbor, Calif. The city of Jay Harbor, Calif. National equipment is being used.

Twenty-two Fly-National landings have been made at Jay Harbor, Calif. Ford Airport, Dearborn, Mich., and twenty of the same ones are being reported by the Ford-Wayne Airport northwest of Chicago.

New Order Shipped

The Broderick Ship Corporation is to build a 100-ft. barge, all steel, containing 100 tons of cargo, to be used in the Canadian Lakes at the Great Lakes. This barge will be used in the Great Lakes. The company has been ordered to build a 100-ft. barge, all steel, containing 100 tons of cargo, to be used in the Canadian Lakes at the Great Lakes.

About \$20,000 was included in the Lake Erie, N.Y., bond issue for the purchase of equipment and a suitable terminal. No announcement has been made about the site or the construction of the terminal. Work is being done on the terminal. Work is being done on the terminal. Work is being done on the terminal.

Charles W. Green, independent air operator of Tulsa, Okla., has been in Arkansas for some time looking for an airport. He is looking for an airport. He is looking for an airport. He is looking for an airport.

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Continental Starts Service

LOS ANGELES (Cont.)—Continental Air Express opened a new service between this city and San Francisco on June 15. The engine and the Lockheed planes are down on the new leaving Alhambra Airport, the northern terminal, daily at 9:30 a.m., arriving here at 12:10 noon. The return plane leaves this city daily at 3:30 p.m. and arrives at the Alhambra Airport at 7:00 p.m. The route is made at Golden Gate, Oakland and Fresno. Car sections with San Francisco across the bay are made by means of special buses.

Colonial Launches Toronto-Buffalo Line

BUFFALO (N.Y.)—Inauguration of a new, daily passenger service from Buffalo, N.Y., to Toronto was scheduled by Colonial Western Airways, Saturday, June 29. The flight time between the two cities is 41 min. with the Liberty engine, which the airline officials expect to place in service on the line between Buffalo and Toronto at the foot of Georgia Street and at the foot of South Street in Toronto. Kearsy and his fleet of four Liberty engines are scheduled, and the passenger service which will be operated by the Buffalo, Canada, Airport, is to be held on the route of service.

According to the schedule, the morning plane leaves Buffalo at 9:30 A.M., arrives in Toronto at 10:30 A.M. and returns to Buffalo at 11:30 A.M. and arrives in Buffalo at 12:30 P.M. The return plane leaves Buffalo at 5:30 P.M. and arrives in Toronto at 6:30 P.M. The first one-way trip is scheduled for June 29. The return plane leaves Buffalo at 5:30 P.M. and arrives in Toronto at 6:30 P.M. The first one-way trip is scheduled for June 29.

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Plan Dedication For Many Airports

Many airports are being dedicated at the same time, according to the new American Association of the Western States. The dedication ceremony will be held on July 4. The new American Association of the Western States is to be held on July 4. The new American Association of the Western States is to be held on July 4. The new American Association of the Western States is to be held on July 4.

Red Bank, N. J., airport is being a four-day air race with \$5,000 in prize money. The race is to be held on July 4. The race is to be held on July 4. The race is to be held on July 4. The race is to be held on July 4.

The Columbus, Miss., Airport will be dedicated July 4, also. The official opening of the Bridgeport, Conn., Airport is to be held July 5 and 6. It has been opened since October under the management of the Carter-Plyer Service.

Another airport location plan, the new Columbus, Ohio, Municipal Airport, will be dedicated July 6, 7 and 8. The airport is to be held on July 6, 7 and 8. The airport is to be held on July 6, 7 and 8. The airport is to be held on July 6, 7 and 8.

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Announce Papers For Western Meeting

BOOSE (Pa.)—Presentation of papers on aviation subjects by a number of well known persons will be the feature of the American Conference of the Western States to be held here July 4. These papers will include new telling of the aviation situation in its various today with special reference to federal and to air transportation. This is to be presented by representatives of the American Society, Department of Commerce, probably Maj. Clarence M. Young, director of aviation, and others.

Among the other papers that will be presented is one citing the work that the Western states are doing to improve the air of the government in transportation. This paper is to be read by the governor of one of the states represented at the conference. Other papers will include one by a representative of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., which will tell the current manufacturers and operators what is the way of public opinion in the government of the air.

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Start Akron-Detroit Service

AKRON (Ohio)—Regular air trips between here and Detroit were started June 28, by the Middle States Air Lines, Inc. The line is known as the Middle States Air Lines, Inc. The line is known as the Middle States Air Lines, Inc. The line is known as the Middle States Air Lines, Inc.

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Thomas Gets Insurance

CLEVELAND (Cont.)—W. E. Clegg, manager of Thomas Insurance Corporation, has announced that his company has been named insurance agent for the city of Cleveland. The company has been named insurance agent for the city of Cleveland. The company has been named insurance agent for the city of Cleveland.

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Limbergh Reports On T. A. T. Progress

ST. LOUIS (Mo.)—A report of Col Charles A. Limbergh, chairman of the technical committee of Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., stated that a fleet of air-bus planes powered with 400 hp. Wauve will be used to inaugurate the service. The report stated that 100 Wauve planes will be allowed to the system and live to the system device. They will be placed at the end of the destination, it is to be in service at several points. St. Louis, and Windsor, Ariz. The report stated that will be put into the service of the system. The report stated that will be put into the service of the system.

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FOREIGN ACTIVITIES

"Townend Ring"
Installed on Argosies

LONDON (REUTERS)—The "Townend Ring," named for its inventor, is one of the new features embodied in the latest type Argosies. Whetworth Argosies being installed on the London Paris Dover Wings service.

Foreign jet refueling which they readily, the planes are practically the same as the original machines of this type which first went put in service several years ago. They are powered with the Armstrong Siddeley Jaguar 340 jet engines.

The "Townend Ring" is an anti-ice device reducing danger somewhat similar to the N.A.C.A. winging in the United States. It surrounds the tips of the cylinder heads, but does not project back to the rear of the cylinders. It is of a section approaching that of an airfoil, it does not cover so much of the front of the cylinder as does the N.A.C.A. type.

The planes are fitted also with bleed-by-pass automatic de-ice and have the de-ice-control circuit attached to the afferent, a distinctly new feature. The purpose of the de-ice-control is to sense the pilot is moving the afferent which is built in to require considerable time to make at this time.

The controls are coupled to the afferent in such a way that when the afferent moves the lateral control the rudders are set over and are thereby subject to a sideways or force. This is to make that it leads to force the afferent in the desired direction and thus reduces the pilot's work of the work of moving them by his own efforts.

The Argosies accommodate 30 passengers, two pilots and a steward, and cruise fuel for 3½ hr. at 55 mph. cruising speed with a total useful load capacity of 3,000 lbs.

Open New London Airport

LONDON (REUTERS)—Airtours, Ltd., a recently formed company which plans to build an airport close to Great Britain, has opened a new airport near here. A flying school has been opened and the field is said to allow maximum possibilities for aircraft take-off and landing.

Chile Buys Fairchild

SANTIAGO (REUTERS)—The government has purchased six Fairchild PC-2 cabin folding wing planes for use in air mail service between the city and Antofagasta, 1,500 mi. to the north. Delivery of the planes is to be made within about two months.



Illustrating the "Townend Ring" in position on Argosie airplane of the new Argosie transport.

Completing French Racers

PARIS (REUTERS)—French entries in the forthcoming Schneider Trophy Contest will include Hispano-Dezire and Hispano-Dezire. The former is to be fitted with a new Hispano-Dezire engine of about 1,200 hp and it is hoped that 1,500 hp will be reduced. The latter is to be fitted with a Hispano-Dezire 1,000 hp. avia-void radial.

Canada Gets Pontoon-Equipped Ford



OTTAWA (AP)—The first tri-engine Ford pontoon equipped with pontoon has been delivered to the Canadian Government for use in delivery cargo to the coast of central western Canada in the light against the open north. Use of boats was made available by the vast number of lakes and rivers.

Foreign News Briefs

A new ocean has been found at Saint John, N. B., is to be known as Atlantic Airways. It will be Maritime Airway for the Red Banker W. W. Rogers of Saint John, will be named.

The E. T. A. Company has incorporated daily air mail service between Rio de Janeiro and the City of Caracas in Rio de Janeiro State, South America.

The squadron of Italian seaplane fighters of the Spanish-Italian type have returned to Toronto, Italy.

Bert Hinkle has received the F.A.I. gold medal for his three-and-a-half-day flight from England to Australia last year.

One of the secret parts for German machinery has an efficient material having and has been obtained by the Spanish Government on the national aircraft. It is estimated that it may become a base for cross-Atlantic plane service by way of the Azores.

Test Four-Engine Capable

ROME (REUTERS)—The Caproni Ca 70 recently passed official flight tests. It is adapted for both military and commercial purposes and is powered by four Avio 400 hp. engines. The engine is located in pairs between the wings. The upper wing has a span of 78 ft. and the lower wing a span of 78 ft. The length is 53 ft. The construction is for aerial with fabric covering.



THE BUYER'S LOG BOOK



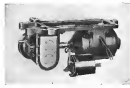
Stark Motor Drive Unit

A NUMBER of aircraft manufacturing plants are making use of the motor drive unit developed by the Stark Tool Company, Waltham, Mass. This unit is designed to meet the demand for a compact and efficient individual motor drive which can be adapted to bench lathe, and bench milling machines.

It is intended to be mounted under the bench on which the lathe or mill is located and drive through a single belt transmitting all overhead driving and holding and bearing bench speed entirely clear.

Three speed changes may be obtained by shifting a single lever while the machine is running and three more by shifting the belt to another step at the case driving pulley. When a reversing motor can be used these more ranges of speed may be obtained in reverse.

The Stark motor drive unit is designed on the sliding key principle with built-in speed reduction. The driving gears are non-metallic and mesh with hardened steel gears running on a hardened and ground shaft. The case fits are mounted in Timken roller bearings which



A photograph showing the motor drive unit developed by the Stark Tool Company.

are easily adjustable for wear. Lubrication is observed by a tank of medium grade engine oil.

The clutch is of the simple expanding type having only four moving parts and is smooth and quiet in operation. It is easily accessible for adjustment and is controlled by means of the conventional foot treadle which leaves both hands of the operator free.

Regular equipment includes base plate, motor drive unit and flexible coupling. The motor and control unit are included. Use of a cut-half horsepower 1,725 rpm. motor with reversing switch when the current will permit it is recommended by the company. The motor should be of the smallest model obtainable to make a compact installation. The company is prepared to furnish any make of motor or drive. The unit weight of the motor drive unit with regular equipment is 75 lbs. and the gross weight is 120 lb.

The company also manufactures a number of other machines and tools used in the aeronautical industry.

G. E. Magneto Compass

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., that the Magneto Compass recently developed by its research laboratory is now on the market.

This compass is simple in construction, accurate in readings, and the complete unit has a weight of approximately eight to ten pounds.

The new design is a remote indicating device operated on the principle of the earth inductor compass and having pole pieces which give the functional effect and at the same time concentrate the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field, thereby producing a three-fold effect, which is to operate. The resulting attraction in the magnets compass is small, but a few turns of wire, and operates at a relatively low speed.



Magneto compass with remote indicator.

Improved Bower Fuel Pin

A NUMBER of improvements have been made in the Bering pin for aircraft manufactured by S. F. Bower & Company, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana. This equipment is in use at many large airports throughout the country.

The first improvement is an electric weatherproofed and large shroud which eliminates the figures on the front window. This feature makes the pilotage figures easily read when night flying is necessary and eliminates the inconvenience of having to use a flashlight or some other means of getting the regular number of pins exposed. The second change is an improvement in the basic connecting apparatus. This is a robust arrangement with a removable handle. When the landing apparatus is completed and the fuel is to be returned to the reel, the operator merely works the reeling apparatus and the hose is reeled in and quickly wound in the reel.

The electric lamp previously mentioned is controlled by the new switch that controls the pump and in such a manner that it is impossible to operate either separately.

Piston Pin Catalog Sheet

THEIR first aeronautical catalog pin catalog sheet to be issued by the Burgess-Norton Manufacturing Company, Geneva, Ill., has just recently come off the press. This sheet is a complete guide for landing popular types of aircraft. The listing shows the name and size of the piston, the diameter of pin and valve as well as the number of cylinders. Burgess-Norton piston pins are known as "PistonPin" pins, this sheet being designed of the high finish given the pins.

Van Dorn Electric Drill

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Van Dorn Electric Tool Company, Cleveland, O., of a new $\frac{1}{2}$ in. electric drill equipped with a chuck for straight shaft bits and having a drilling capacity of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in steel. This drill is intended for heavy work required in maintenance and because of its rugged construction, high

The Van Dorn $\frac{1}{2}$ in. electric drill

power and low speed, is particularly suited for driving rigid set cylinder grinders and hoses.

The motor is a Van Dorn built and equipped with ball bearing armature and stainless safety switch. This motor is suitable for operation on alternating or direct current and is furnished for service on 32, 110, 220 or 330 volts.

"Fire Gun" Extinguishers

THREE fire extinguishers operating on the same principle but having different capacities and adaptable to airplane use are offered by the American La France & Power Corporation, Union, N. Y. The model No. 0 is the one quart size, the model No. 1 the 1½ quart size and the model No. 2 the 3½ quart size.

The "Fire Gun" carbon tetrachloride extinguisher consists of a double acting pump operated by hand and enclosed in a brass shell. The double action feature provides the advantage of supplying a steady stream of liquid instead of an intermittent stream. The Fire Gun extinguisher is finished in gold brass and is packed complete with a bracket for mounting. The fluid employed will not freeze at a temperature of 50 deg. below zero. It will not damage any part of the airplane and is a non-conductor of electricity.

Red or red with nickel finishes can be provided as well as polished brass. It is unnecessary to recharge these units normally but it is recommended by the company that periodic inspections be made to assure that they are always fully charged and in operative condition.

The piston and piston rod fit into the pump cylinder which is connected at each end through castings with hose tubes leading to a manual valve outlet. Upon operation of the pump the fluid is drawn up by the vacuum created behind the piston through either or both of the intake tubes through castings and then through one tube on the pull stroke or the other on the push, filling the pump cylinder behind the piston. The fluid is then drawn into the piston tubes and is expelled by the force of the piston alternately through the tube to the castings.



SIDE SLIPS

By Robert R. Osborn

Probably this suggestion will be too late to help New York in its problem as to the proper way to remove the "Yellow Bird" snowing, but our idea of an appropriate ceremony would be something along this line. Here the welcoming parade follows the same route as was taken by the Loughborough parade, with Grover Whalen in the first car enthusiastically spurring the snowing through-out the entire trip, with Mayor Walker putting the finishing touches to the sparking on the steps of City Hall.

* * *

Some of the astounding new features incorporated in large passenger airplanes are discussed in an article on a recent issue of the *New Yorker*, called to our attention by F.G. of Mitchell Field, New York. "For a minute we stood behind the glass door of the cockpit and watched the pilots run the plane. Each had his hands on a small steering wheel which controls the rudder. One pilot at a time of course, actually steers, but in practice the reserve pilot also keeps contact with the rudder. The plane was managed from either control. On a dashboard between the pilots were the three throttles—three levers—one for each engine, a longer lever in the door controls elevation—the brakes of the landing wheels are worked from pedals. Without brakes the pilot would not be able to rise when on the ground; it is from them that comes the diesel, roaring noise you hear as you are getting ready to take off."

And, we might add, as more information for the readers of the *New Yorker*, that diesel roaring noise you hear as you are about to land after a long trip on a rough day is from the six-pack passengers.

* * *

As another record for the book, Messrs. Conner and Lawless, of the Carrier Flying Service, report that during the air races which were part of the celebration of opening New York's airplane base, they won the first race in history in which Japanese stewards were carried on all planes.

As we wish to guess we have not been able to determine if the record is official or not, as there is no information given as to whether the Japanese stewards were officially sealed by the N.A.A. before the flight was made.

* * *

R.W., who has been doing some testing on a new airplane dropped in to inquire what clearance was required by the Department of Commerce between the tips of propeller blades and the side of a plane. We looked it up and told him our inch was required. "We're all right then," he said, "we have three blades and a third of an inch clearance on each."

* * *

An item in the papers states that the "deadly" fat spot can now be controlled. If this is true we suggest that the method of controlling the fat spot be put to immediate use. The other average we standard another banquet at which two speakers got into the deadly fat spot and stayed there for an hour each.

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To complete your operating equipment the FAIRCHILD "71"



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FLYING field operators are finding the seven-place Fairchild "71" a double source of profit. Its greater payload than any cabin plane of equal horsepower, its lower cost of operation, its fine performance and luxurious comfort, are helping in the development of the increasing business of charter or taxi service.

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Des Moines—to name only a few—are making money regularly with their Waco-powered Fairchild "71s."

Fairchild "71" presents an opportunity for enterprising dealers who can develop sales for airplanes of this type. There is a growing market among operators, commercial houses and wealthy individuals for a cabin monoplane performance at a cost consistent with reasonable and practical investment and maintenance.

Fairchild "71" fills an important place in the Fairchild full line—profitable to operate and profitable to sell.

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AVIATION
June 28, 1935

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Price of ship (incl. 8 months, 25% down)	\$1,400.00
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Climb, 1,000 ft. per min.	1,000 ft. per min.
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Wing, 100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
Fuselage, 100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
Landings, 100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
Weight, 2,000 lb.	2,000 lb.
Engine, 160 h.p.	160 h.p.
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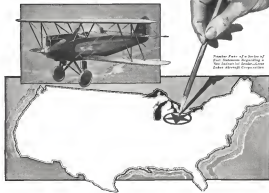
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man is a personal guide in his particular field and has been chosen for his personal qualifications in aviation. The Goebel School is located on the Municipal Airport, only 5 minutes ride from the heart of the business district of Kansas City. The Goebel Flying Field is privately owned and is located 26 miles north of the school building, hangars, shops and restaurants.



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Sperry Adopts Bakelite Molded for airway beacon

REVOLVING at the rate of six times a minute, the Sperry beacon relies on the high insulative value of Bakelite Molded for unfading performance. Mechanically strong and durable, this material also provides the non deteriorating quality required for constant operation under adverse weather conditions.



In the rotating mechanism, the Bakelite Molded weathering ring is accurately formed with finished bolt holes, and no subsequent drilling, machining, or finishing is required. The terminal block is a one piece Bakelite Molded part, in which the aerial supports, required for assembly, are finally embedded in the molding operation.

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drastic costs and finally acknowledged its outstanding superiority.

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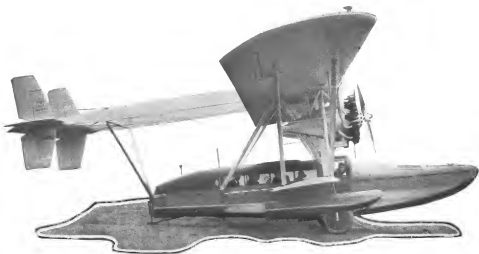
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